

Conversation Practice と Dialog*

中 川 友 吉

英会話の練習は通常 question-answer の練習ではじまるが、大部分がそれにとどまって自然な会話にまで進むことはきわめて少ない。Intensive Course of English (I.C.E. と略称されている。) で前者は Conversation Practice (以下 C.P. と略称)、後者は Dialog (Dia. と略称) の頂で練習することになっているが、主として話し手相互間に直接かわされる表現についてその形態・構造・分布等を明らかにし、会話練習の効果を高めるための一助にしたい。

引用例の最初の数字はテキストの章の番号を示し、初級は E1~100, 中級は 1~30, 上級は 31~130 からなっている。又 C.P. は更に質問の番号をつけ加えて Dia. と区別することにする。

1.1. question-answer で答えがもっともはっきり指定されてるのは所謂疑問詞による質問である。

90-1 What are speech patterns, anyway?—
They are *different ways people talk*.

E41-17 Whose book is this?— It's *John's book*.

19-3 Where can I buy a dictionary?— You can buy one *at the bookstore*.

E30-2 How's your father now?— He's still *in the hospital*.

主観的な表現を加えたものもある。

E11-4 What time is it?—*I think* it's about 8.30.

1.1.2. 質問とやゝ違った表現が用いられることもある。

81-3 What part of the country does John come from?—He's from *Northeast*.

93-2 Which country was the major coloniz-

ers in North America?—The British were *the most numerous*.

61-3 How do you want your steak?—*I'd like my steak medium, please*.

1.1.3. 主題以外の重要でない表現は普通省略される。

E9-6 What were you doing *last night*?—I was studying my lesson.

E68-7 Why didn't he go *yesterday*?—He had to go to the doctor.

1.2. くりかえされる主部や述部の一部もしばしば省略される。

E79-8 What was that?—*Volcano*.

E71-9 Which is the least comfortable?—*The yellow one*.

9-1 Where do you live?—*Not far from here*.

E71-6 Which is faster?—*A train, of course*.

1.2.2. 初級では省略文の後、完全文がよくくりかえされる。

E45-1 What were you doing?—a. Writing letters. b. *I was writing some letters*.

E54-6 How long does it take you to get dressed?—a. About 20 minutes. b. *It takes me about 20 minutes*.

E68-1 Where are you going?—a. *Downtown*. b. *I have to go downtown*.

E3-9 Where's the blackboard?—a. *There*. Over there. c. *There's the blackboard*.

1.3. くりかえされる主語でも話題の中心であったり、他のものと対照される時は代名詞化されない。

E28-1 How much does this cost?—*That* costs \$11.00.

46-1 What's the basic unit of American money?—*The basic unit* is the dollar.

E11-14 What day is today?—*Today* is Monday. (b. *Yesterday* was Sunday. c. *To-morrow* is Tuesday.)

1.4. 質問と違った構造の文で答えることもある。

E90-6 What's the weather like today?—It's *nice*.

E93-10 What's the matter with it?—Oh, *that switch is broken*.

E8-1 What's his nationality?—*He's* American.

E93-4 What's your homework assignment?—*Our teacher is having us write papers in geography*.

55-1 How do you want to send the parcel?—*Please send* it by parcel post.

73-1 Which bus goes to the station?—*Take* the G-5 bus.

E82-9 Where can I find the Palace Restaurant?—*It's* on the other side of town.

37-3 Where shall we go?—*There's* a nice spot in the woods.

1.5. 質問された以外のことつけ加えることもある。

E71-4 How many brothers do you have?—Two—*Tom and Dick*.

21-2 How long do they go to school?—*Most* of them go about eight years.

123-2 Where has he been catching the bus?—*He's* been taking the *Madison Square* bus at Grand Avenue.

1.6. 重文による答えもある。

E68-7 Why didn't he go yesterday?—a. He had to go to the doctor. b. He had an appointment at 11 o'clock. ('when')

67-2 When is the last time you went to a

night club?—a. We haven't gone in quite some time. b. We haven't gone in over six months. ('how long')

E93-7 Where's your brother?—a. He isn't home. b. My father let him go to the movie tonight. ('why')

87-1 Where is she from?—a. She must be a Southerner. b. She has a Southern accent. ('why') c. I think she's from Georgia. ('so')

3-1 What are you doing these days?—a. I'm a student. b. I'm studying English. ('and')

55-6 How should I send this contract to Mr Miller?—a. It's pretty important. b. You ought to send it by registered mail. ('so')

73-3 How do I get to the airport?—a. There isn't any bus that goes there. b. You'll have to take a bus. c. Call the Airport Cab Company. ('so')

31-2 What's your telephone number?—My office number is RAndolph 3-6000, extension 473. b. My home phone is JOcelyn 6-7739. (列挙)

31-6 When is the best time to call on you?—a. Call me at my office during the day. b. In the evenings and on weekends, call my home. c. Call me whenever you want to. (同上)

55-5 Why can't I mail this?—a. It's too big. b. It weighs too much. ('besides')

52-2 What part of the paper do you read?—a. I read the front page first. b. *Then*, I read the local news. c. *Sometimes* I read the sports section.

E71-11 What is the easiest language to learn?—a. That's hard to say. b. I think English is the easiest one to learn. ('but')

7-1 Where do you eat breakfast?—a. *Sometimes* I don't have breakfast.

b.If I have breakfast, I usually have it in a cafeteria. (同上)

1.6. この型の C.P. では最初は質問の表現通りに答えているが、次第に意味を中心にして表現や文型をかえたり、一文のうちに二つ以上の新しい要素を含めたり、いくつかの文を重ねて充実した答えを行っている。

1.6.2. 先に引用した例文全部が C.P. からであるが、この疑問詞による質問は全部で 167 で Dia. の 160 とほぼ同数である。この両者を比べて数の差が特に大きなものをあげると

1) C.P. の多いもの C.P. Dia

a) 全文のくりかえし

12- -1=13 0

b) 主部等のくりかえし

11- -2=13 3- -1= 4

c) 重文 6-9-31=46 10-6-2=18

2) Dia. の多いもの

a) 主部等の省略 18-5-1=24 33-2-7=42

b) 質問と違った文型 5-2-5=12 11-7-17=35

とこの両者の学習目的や文体上の相違をはっきりと表わしている。C.P. に重文の多いのは、答えの表現を豊かにするために質問毎に 2～3 箇の答えを設定しているためである。(上の表で一つないだ三つの数の中、第一のものは上級、次は中級、最後は上級の数を表わす。)

2.1.1. 一般質問に対する最も普通な答えは yes (no) に助動詞による確認を加えるものである。

E8-4 Were you here yesterday?—Yes, I was.

E38-11 The pig eat corn, don't they?—Yes, they do.

E24-11 Do they grow cotton?—No, they don't.

主観的な表現加えた確認もある。

E86 Would you like to look at some shirts today?—Yes, I think I would.

E72 Isn't Alaska larger than Texas?—No,

I'm sure it isn't.

2) 話題の中心となるものはくりかえされる。

E2-10 Is this a blackboard?—a. Yes, it is.

b. It's a blackboard.

E24-12 Do they grow potatoes on their farm?—a. Yes, they do. b. They grow potatoes.

E16-4 He isn't from Korea, is he?—a. No, he isn't. b. He isn't a Korean.

くりかえしによる強調の趣旨を明らかにするために質問より強い意味の表現を使うことがある。

E27-14 Does he do a good job?—a. Yes, he does. b. He does an excellent job.

E38-18 I think you like the outdoors, don't you?—a. Yes, I do. b. I love the outdoors.

E27-4 Does your teacher speak English well?—a. Yes, he does. b. He speaks fluently.

2.1.2. 確認の後に命題に関する色々な事実を加えてふえんすることが多い。

E27-1 Does your brother have any children?—a. Yes, he does. b. He has two.

E38-13 Your wife grows flowers, doesn't she?—a. Yes, she does. b. she grows beautiful flowers.

E38-16 This is a large farm, isn't it?—Yes, it is. b. It's a very large farm.

E24-10 Do we know your teacher?—a. Yes, you know. b. My teacher is Miss Jones.

E30-12 Does Professor Jones work with you?—a. Yes, he does. b. He does research.

E16-1 You're from France, aren't you?—a. Yes, I am. b. I'm from Paris.

E20-1 You're going to be home, aren't you?—a. Yes, I am. b. I'm going to be home all evening.

E28-6 Does your brother go to school now?—a. Yes, he does. b. He's seven years old.

E65-6 Can you speak English?—a. Yes, I can. b. I can speak very well.

E24-5 Do you like to speak English?—a. Yes, I do. b. I like it *very much*.

否定文に否定を強める表現が多い。

E34-5 Don't you have any ink?—a. No, I don't. b. I don't have *any*.

E27-3 Does your friend understand English?—a. No, he doesn't. b. He doesn't understand *a word*.

E6-1 Isn't that a good pencil?—a. No, it isn't a *very* good pencil.

E28-9 Does he have much homework?—a. No, he doesn't. b. He doesn't have *any* homework *at all*.

2) 命題より独立した事実を加えることもある。

E68-8 Did the doctor give him some medicine?—Yes, he did. b. He told him to take it every day. ('and')

E16-10 You're coming tonight, aren't you?—a. Yes, I am. b. My sister's coming, *too*.

3-3 Is the laboratory useful?—a. Yes, it is. b. The lab gives me a lot of practice. ('for')

E33-14 Doesn't he want to learn?—a. Yes, he does. b. *But* he doesn't want to study. 否定文は 'but' によるつけ加えが多い。

16 Were you on time?—No, I wasn't. *But* the professor was late, too.

67 Do you know what's playing downtown?—No, I don't, *but* the paper's right here.

E77 Have you read the newspaper yet? —No, I have't. Why?

2.1.3. 否定文には対照を示す重文を加えて質問に対する訂正又は反駁の意味を表わす。

E38-2 You don't have a large farm, do you?—a. No, I don't. b. It isn't *large*, but it's *very modern*.

E44-11 Your friend didn't help you with

this translation, did he?—a. No, he didn't.

b. He didn't *help me at all*. I *did it myself*.

E44-12 Did you fail the test?—a. No, I didn't. b. I didn't *fail* the test. c. It was an easy one. d. I *passed* it.

2) 上例は対照による強調文であって普通はくりかえしの否定文は省略される。

E41-21 Did the telephone ring?—No, it didn't. b. *The doorbell rang*.

E12-1 Weren't you here yesterday?—a. No, I wasn't. b. I was *in the country*.

E27-15 Does he write many letters?—a. No, he doesn't b. He *never* writes letters.

対象になる主題以外の新しい要素も加える。

E42-4 Did Mr White eat dinner?—a. No, he didn't. b. He ate *lunch* with us *yesterday*.

E17-9 They were shopping yesterday, weren't they?—a. No, they weren't. b. They were *here all day*.

2.1.4. この型の分布を見ると

	C.P.	Dia.
肯定	140-4-1=145	22-2-2=26
否定	63-5- =68	11-1-2=14
計	203-9-1=213	33-3-4=40

(一般質問の合計)

281-20-78=379 105-24-42=171

で、これは Dia. では一般質問の 1/4 であるが、C.P. で 1/2 を占めている。

又この中でも特に数の多いものあげると後続文のないもの

肯定	17- =17	7-1- 1=9
否定	3- =3	6- =6

繰かえしによる強調

肯定	36- 1- =37	0
否定	8- =8	0

で特に後者が初級に限られていることは、くりかえしによる強調という修辞上の目的よりは寧ろ練習を主として狙っているように思われる。

2.2. yes (no). だけのものは前項の型から確認がぬけたものを考えてよい。

E35 He has some nice one, doesn't he?—Yes.

E31 Do you have any fever?—No.

'oh' や! をつけたものは主観的な表現を考えられよう。

E55 Do you always have one black sock and one blue one?—Oh, no!

Dia. の中にはききかえしのような簡単な質問の答として使われている。

E7 Lesson 7?—Yes.

E26 (He has a wife and three daughters.—) Three daughters?—Yes.

2) 質問のくりかえしによる強調は2.1.2. の型から確認をとったものである。

E38-7 Your dog Jerry doesn't bite, does he?—a. Oh, no. *He doesn't bite.*

E27-10 Does your house have any windows?—a. Yes! Of course *it has windows.*

E65-5 I can come tomorrow, can't I?—a. Yes. b. I'd be glad to *see you.*

強意的表現を加えたものとしては

E12-10 Wasn't yesterday a fine day?—a.

Yes. b. It was a *beautiful* day.

E40 Did you have a good time?—Yes. We had a *fine* time.

2.2.2. 質問の命題についての追加についても同様のことがいゝ得る。

E32 Don't you have any houses for sale?—Oh, yes. We have *several.*

9 Do they have a recreation room?—Yes. The "rec" room is *very nice.*

123-5 Will you be taking this bus every day?—a. Yes. *This is the most convenient route.*

E58 Do you have a pencil?—Yes, *here's* one.

E45-8 Her friend from Thailand is coming today, isn't she?—Yes. *She's coming*

this afternoon.

2) 独立的な付加としては

E77 Ten thousand?—Yes. *And it also says* he has made important discoveries.

E21 Study?—Yes. We're going to have a test tomorrow. (*'for'*)

の外、逆に質問を相手にかえす形が見られる。

E88 Are you going to the library, by any chance?—Yes. *Why?*

97 Have you ever been to the States?—No. *Why?*

2.2.3. この型は第一の型から確認をとっただけであるから、それ以外は形態や構造が似ているが分布の面でやゝ異なる。

肯 定	13-	-3=16	23-3-1=27
否 定	1-	-1= 2	5-1- = 6
計	14-	-4=18	28-4-1=33

即ち、初級に多いのは第一の型と同じであるが、Dia. の例が C.P. の約2倍で、それだけ足りない言い方であるといえよう。oh, yes. という形が C.P. の3に対して6回使われたり、きゝかえし等の簡単な質問の答にもなるということはこの事実を裏書きするものといえよう。

2.3. yes (no). が弱化して後続の文を接続すると、この文においてもそれに即した弱化が行われる。これは逆に両方が弱化したから一緒になって一つの文となったと考える方が正しいかも知れない。

2.3.1. 第二の型におけると同様の完全なくりかえしによる強調の形が見られる。

E51-4 Did you take a shower?—a. Yes, he took a shower.

E93-1 Will you let me help you?—a. Yes, of course I'll let you help me.

主題以外の部分を代名詞化した形もある。

E54-21 That's Mary's book, isn't it?—a. Yes, that's *hers.*

E90-3 Did you put away your books?—a. Yes, I put *them* away.

更に主題以外のものが省略される場合もあ

る。

E97 Do you mean with the language?

—Yes, with the language.

これは部分否定によく見られる。

E18 Are you going over to my house tonight?—No, not tonight.

93 That's the oldest city in the country, isn't it?—No, not really..

2) 主観的な表現においても質問の命題は代名詞化したり、時には全く省略される。

93 Do you plan to down to Florida and see St. Augustine?—Yes, I think so.

E88 Something else I can do for you?—No, I guess *not*.

E79-14 Would you have lunch with me?—Yes, I'd be glad to.

E65-1 May I go?—a. Yes, certainly.

E2-12 Will you excuse me?—a. Yes, of course.

E86 May I help you?—Yes, please.

2.3.2. 弱化現象は yes (no) に後続する文にも見られる。

E9-7 Was it hard?—Yes, it was *very difficult*.

E51-13 Did you buy anything?—Yes, I bought *a new razor*.

E90-13 You cut yourself, didn't you?—Yes, I cut myself *with the scissors*.

E51-6 Did you see my toothpaste?—Yes, I saw it *in the bathroom*.

は完全文であるが、次のような限定辞、時・条件・程度の副詞と一緒にときは省略文となる。

19-2 Do you read very many books?—Yes, *quite a few*.

E65-4 I can go, can't I?—Yes, *if you want to*.

E11-7 Were your parents at home?—No, not *in the afternoon*.

E93-9 Do you mind if I turn the light on?—No, not *at all*.

Dia. においては場所副詞にも省略が見られる。

15 Is there some place I can get coffee?

—Yes, *in the coffee shop*.

2.3.3. 同じことは対照による反駁の前半におけるくりかえし文にも見られる。

E54-18 Are these your shoes, too?—a. No, they are not *mine*. b. They are *yours*.

55-4 Should I put this ten-dollar bill in a letter?—a. No, it isn't safe to send *that way*. b. Get *a money order* for ten dollars.

は完全文であるが、次の文は省略文である。

31-4 Are all the telephone numbers listed in the directory?—a. Not *all* of them. b. Some people have unlisted numbers.

E20-2 Your mother's going to be home, too, isn't she?—a. No, not *tonight*. b. she's going to the movies with my sister.

90-2 Is there an American speech pattern?—a. No, not *really*. b. There are many American speech patterns.

2.3.4. この形はどのレベルで用いられているか。

C.P. Dia.

肯定 33-3- 7=43 12- 6-6=24

否定 14-2-10=26 13- 7-3=23

計 47-5-17=69 25-13-9=47

と C.P. の方が多く、又両方とも、特に C.P. において初級からの文例が多い。しかし Dia. において初級と中・上級の差がかなりちじまり、特に中級に多いのが目立つ。又 C.P. においてもくりかえしによる強調が初級に 20 位あるのであるから差はも更にへる筈である。又省略文の数も

肯定 20-2-4=26 4-1- 1= 6

否定 5-3- = 8 8-1- = 9

計 25-5-4=34 12-2- 1=15

C.P. の半数を占めるから、前の 2 型に比べてかなり会話体が浸透していることになる。

2.4. 最後に yes (no) が全く省略された型

があるが、前にあげた三つの型のどれに属するものであろうか。確認の形をもっているから、第一の型から Yes (no) が省略されたと考えてよい。

73 Say, aren't we walking in the wrong direction?...—I guess we *do*.

43-4 Do you know if you have a reaction to penicilin?—I don't think I *do*.

114-5 Do you need a new library building yet?—We certainly *do*.

2) 第三の型のように命題の弱化が見られる。

E47 I'm going to be late. Are you?—I don't think *so*.

34-1 Do you think it's going to rain?—It looks like *it* to me.

40-2 Can you come to see us tomorrow night?—I'd love to.

11 Do you know how to use the library?—I ought to.

16 Are there many dialects in every language?—I'm not sure.

40-3 Would you like to join us?—I'd be delighted.

40 Would you like me to write down?—Maybe you'd better.

9 Did you see the kitchen?—Of course.

52 Want to come along?—Sure.

次の表現にもなんらかの主観的な意味が含まれているのかも知れない。

117 Weren't the dinners any good?—It wasn't *that*.

3) 次のくり返しは丁寧な言い方であろうか。

E69 May I come with you?—Of course I'd be glad to *have you*.

2.4.2. 従属的な付加については省略を含めて第三の型と同じである。

70-6 Do your children have hobbies?—*Both* of them have things they do in spare time.

5-7 Have you been in the southern part of the United States?—I *went to school* there.

126-1 Do you like to travel by plane?—I like plane trips *because* they are so fast.

126-5 Can we get on the train yet?—*They're opening the gate now*.

省略されるものとしては

93-5 Are there still large numbers of immigrants?—a. Not so *many* as there were in the 19th century.

114-1 Have you seen any school yet?—Not *yet*.

E10 Don't you like birthdays?—Not *very well*.

87 Like in the middle west?—Not *exactly*.

136 Do you have to make a reservation?—Not *if you go by coach*.

2) 疑問詞による質問の場合と同じように C.P. に多くの重文による答えをもっている。これはこの型が上級のテキストに多いことを意味する。(1.6.2. 参照)

3-2 Are you having any troubles?—a. Pronunciation is difficult. b. The grammar gives me trouble, *too*.

108-2 Were you at church last Sunday?—a. I planned to go, *but* I couldn't.

105-2 Did you vote in the last election?—a. I wasn't home then. b. They sent me a ballot. c. I voted by mail. ('so')

90-5 Would it be better if there were no dialects?—a. Regional variations seldom interfere with understanding. b. Local patterns of speech make a language more colorful. ('and')

2.4.3. 対照を含む重文で反駁の意味を強めるのも第三の型の場合と同じである。

99-2 Have you got your new outfits for Easter?—a. I didn't get anything for me. b. *My wife and my children* got new clothes.

70-4 Does the baseball team have a game tomorrow?—a. They *are* playing out of

town. b. They'll be in town next week.

2) 通常対照の前半は省略される。

120-5 Are the typewriters on this floor?

—Thpewriters are on the *first* floor.

49-5 Is yours a large car?—It's a *medium-sized* car.

120 Do you want me to bring you something?—I'll *go along with you*.

E30-11 Do you travel very much?—*Only a little*.

2.4.4 この型の分布を見ると

	C.P.	Dia.
肯定	6-6-40=52	7-1-18=26
否定	9-2-15=26	2-3-8=13
計	15-8-55=78	9-4-26=39

即ち、C.P., Dia. とともに上級のテキストに圧倒的に多い。

又、第一・第二の型の特徴である完全なくりかえしと、第三・第四の代名詞化・省略の二点について第三・第四の両型を比較すると、第三型については

	C.P.	Dia
完全なくりかえし		
肯定	11-	2-1-3
否定	8- -5	1-
計	19- -5	3-1-3

代名詞化・省略

肯定	10- -2	3- -1
否定		3-1-
計	10- -2	6-1-1

とC.P. においては、くりかえしが代名詞化の倍近くあるのに対して、Dia. ではほぼ同数である。第四型については、

完全なくりかえし

肯定	1-	1-
否定		-4 -1-
計	1- -4	1-1-

代名詞化・省略

肯定	3- -3	3-1-5
否定		1-1-1

計

3- -3 4-2-6

と C.P. では両者が同数である事に対して、Dia. では代名詞化の方が圧倒的に多い。

3. これまでは質問に対する応答について検討してきたのであるが、話し手の陳述に対して聞き手が陳述で対応することがある。

3.1. 質問—応答の場合と同様に、話し手がその陳述に自信がなく聞き手がそれを確認してやることがある。聞き手の確認に対する自信の程度には色々あるが、話し手のそれに上まわるのが普通である。

5-6 I *understand* it's a good place for vacation.—It *certainly* is.

34 I *suppose* you're right.—I *know* I am.

E25 But we *like* to live in the country.—I'm *sure* you do.

27 *Sounds* like you had a very good time.—I *did*.

'yes (no)' だけのものは確認が省略されたと考えてよい。

99 And it *seems* to get worse.—*Yes*.

助動詞によって考えのニュアンスを示す。

7 That *must* be a lot of trouble.—It is.

'well' も一種の心情を表わす表現である。

E74 *Well*, it *must* be near the park.—Yes, I *think* it is.

90 It'd be easier.—I *suppose* it would.

心情を示す動詞が省略されて形容詞・名詞や副詞だけで表わすものもある。

25-2 That's a *beautiful* building.—Yes, it is.

E40 It's a *wonderful* day.—Yes, it is.

E40 It's a lot of *fum*.—Yes, it *certainly* is.

96 *Maybe* you can recommend something to me.—I *certainly* can.

E48 That *certainly* is a *nice* one!—Yes, it is.

聞き手の自信が話し手より下まわることもあるが、自分のことで謙遜していると考えられる。

E26 You *certainly* knows a lot about the family! —Yes, I *guess* I do.

E10 (By the way Alice, when's your birthday?—Today.—) Today!—Yes.

相手の欲求や依頼に対しても保証を与える。

E32 My wife and I *need* a new house.
—Yes, Mr Adams.

21 Say hello to your family, will you?
—Yes, I *certainly* will.

E4 Will you excuse me?—Yes, *certainly*.
相手が伝聞したことを確認する。

15 *Paul* tells me that you're going to Europe this summer.—Yes, I am.

E60 I *heard* it was good, too.—Yes.

16 He *said* there were 3,000 languages in the world.—No!

事実の陳述に対して強い確認（一種の相づち？）を与える。

E48 *Well*, this is where I live.—Yes, you do!

70 And last week I got stereo.—You did!
次のものは意味がもっと軽い。

E35 Her hair is short now. It was long last year.—*Oh, yes*.

31 My name is Robert Johnson. Dr Taylor is my adviser.—*Oh, yes*, Mr Johnson.

2) 質問—応答の場合と同様に、主観的な表現で相手の命題を代名詞化又は省略することによりきき手の意見が焦点をあびるようになる。

70 It's good to get out in the yard and work to make things grow.—I suppose so, ...

76 Will you help me out?—I'd be glad to.

特に主観的な形容詞を用いて相手の発言に対して聞き手の見解をのべることが極めて多い。

E94 No, my wife made me stay in bed.
—That's *good*.

E47 Let's open the window.—That's *all right* with me.

76 I'll be at your house about 8 : 30.—That

'll be *fine*.

E80 I haven't done much at all.—That's *too bad*.

主観を示す動詞とともに用いられる。

76 Why don't you just get some fresh fruit?—That *sounds* good to me.

21 She's going to some business course.
—That *sounds* like a good idea to me.

稀に 'that' が弱化して 'it' となる。

7 We can get foods in cans, in boxes, frozen, fresh—almost any way you can imagine.—*It's* fantastic.

E97 I've always wanted to go, but now I'm wondering if I'll get along all right.—*It'll* be fine.

'that' が主語以外のところにくる。

106 A lot will depend on farm vote.
—There's no doubt about *that*.

E85 He and his wife have a few students for tea every Saturday.—I'd like *that*.
形容詞以外は省略されることが多い。

E94 Have your husband take it every four hours as before.—*Very good*, doctor.

102 I'll try to be at your office by 12 : 30.—*O. K.*

102 Don't spend too much.—I'll be *careful*.

3.2. 相手の陳述の命題に対して新しい事実を加えることは質問—応答の場合と比較して少ない。

17 I'd like to speak to Robert MacDonald.
This is Robert MacDonald.

E86 Yes, here they are.—This is a *nice* necktie.

99 There will be more than forty million cars...—Traffic will be *terrible*.

19 I'm looking for something to read.—We have *all the local newspapers here*.

116 Well, I don't know whether to take wool things or something cooler.—Take a *few light ones*.

84 I hope I'll be able to visit Hollywood.
—That's *in Los Angeles*.

36 I need tape number three.—*Here* you are.

117 I don't know you were there that long.
—I was there *almost three months*.

I bet that cost you plenty.—It cost me *more than the standard HiFi*.

111 It's not so difficult really.—It is always *easier* for me *in a library*.

3.2.2. 独立の命題を加えるのはかなり多い。

61 I think I'll have French-fried potatoes, and the lima beans...—You *also* have a choice of soup or salad.

81 It's not far from the capital.—*And* here's Durham a little closer.

117 I've never lived in a boarding house before.—I've never lived in a boarding house, *either*.

E77 But I don't think I'd go there on my first trip.—*Neither* would I.

E77 I'd like to go.—*So* would I.

73 It's Front Street, all right.—It's *still* ten blocks to the hotel.

99 I think I'll just stay in town.—That's my idea *too*.

15b Yes, but I don't want to check the briefcase.—I'll have to weigh it *anyway*.

E91 I won last time.—That's the first time you've won in a month, *though*.

接続詞をつけないものも若干ある。

E86 Here are some nice ones.—I don't see any blue ones.

67 There's a new western at the Apex.
—You've seen too many westerns already.

43 I can't afford to miss my work.—You can afford two or three days...

従来多かった事情や理由を示す表現が少ない。

96 ...but I don't do much reading.—It is hard to find time.

相手の陳述に対して自分の意向を示す表現が多い。

123 I've been here since I graduated from College in 1925.—*Then* maybe you can tell me a little bit about buses and street-cars here.

関係が明らかでないか接続詞なしで多く用いられる。

126 Well, some airlines offer reduced rates.—I'd better look into that.

43 You'd better go to the doctor.—He'll probably put me to bed.

126 But they have a busline that runs to the city.—I think I'll try.

102 I'm tired for all this driving.—I ought to go down with you.

46 I have some money that I want to change.—You can change it here.

114 (Have you seen any school libraries?—) Not yet.—You should try to visit one.

質問に相当するいい方もある。

87 Well, it took a while to understand the dialect.—I imagine *what it's like*.

3.3. 反駁の意を表わすものとしては次のようなものがある。

3 I have a lot of trouble with pronunciation.—*Pronunciation* isn't difficult for me. The *grammar* gives me trouble.

対照の後半だけのものは

E72 (What's the highest mountain in the world?—) Mt Everest.—No, I think *Mt Mackinley* is.

E35 Let's go over and talk to her.—*You* go, Ed.

5 It seems that California has everything.—It doesn't have *New York City*.

55 You look angry.—I *am* angry.

70 ...but it must be a lot of hard works.—I enjoyed it.

17 Oh, I'm sorry.—That's all right.

27 We could go to the movies.—I don't think I want to see a movie, either.

3.4. 話し手間の会話を文の種類によって分類すると

C.P. Dia.

質問—応答

疑問詞質問 186-29-52=167 91-28-41=100

一般質問 281-20-78=379 105-24-42=171

(yes+確認) (203- 9- 1=213 38- 4- 4=46)

陳述—陳述 12- 4- 4= 20 78-26-80=184

定ったいゝ方 2- 3- 1= 5 25-12-10= 47

計 571 562

質問—質問 15

陳述—質問 12

陳述—陳述の型は定ったいゝ方、質問—質問、陳述—質問とともに Dia. の特徴となっているが、特に数が多いので最大の特徴といえるよう。これに対して C.P. では一般質問で、その中でも特に第一の型である yes (no)+確認の型が四割強を占めている。

3.4.2. Dia. の中で一般質問—応答が陳述—陳述と数が大体同じであるから比較してみると

一般質問 陳 述

1) くりかえし

助動詞によるもの 14-1-3=18 8-3- 4=15

代名詞 } " 10-3-7=20 37-8-22=67

省略 } " 10-3-7=20 37-8-22=67

完全なくりかえし 7-2-3=12 -1- = 1

2) 付け加え

従属的 45-12-17=74 10-7-21=38

独立的 18- 6-11=35 17-7-32=56

この中 'but' 6- 3- =12 3-5- 8=16

'for' 4- 3- 3=10 1-1- 1= 3

'then' -2= 2 6- -17=23

くりかえしにおいては、陳述—陳述では完全なくりかえしが殆んどなくなり、代名詞化又は

省略が約三倍にふえている。又つけ加えにおいても従属的なものが半減して独立的なものが六割ふえているが、中でも 'for' の意味を表わすものがへり、'then' がふえている。

4.1. 疑問詞質問に対してその命題について、一般質問や陳述に対しても yes (no) とすぐに答えられない場合がある。この時答えは普通 'well' ではじまる。

E66 (...I'll go to the movies.—) Alone? All the girls are going to the dance.—Well, I'll see.

E29 (Do you have a fever?—) I don't know. I don't have a thermometer.—Well, let's see.

'well' が省略されることがある。

19 How about a pocket book then?—Let's see. Oh, this looks interesting.

4.1.2. ためらいの後で返事が与えられる場合がある。

E48 It's a new house, isn't it?—Well, it's about eight years old.

E86 How much is that?—Let's see. That's eight dollars.

43 I'll walk over to his office with you. —Well, all right.

E68-10 Do you want to play chess tonight? —Well, I should stay.

4.2. 答えが与えられない場合に普通使用されるのは

27 What shall we do this morning?—I don't know.

客観的事実に関する表現には

64 Are the programs generally good?—Oh, it depends on what you like.

4.2.2. これらの表現の後に状況や理由等がつけ加えられる。

7 What do you have for lunch?—a. That depends. b. If I'm hungry, I have a big lunch. c. If I'm not hungry, I just have a

cup of coffee.

E93-12 What time is it?—a. I don't know.

My watch is broken.

'don't know'には色々同義語がある。

25 Where's he going?—He *hasn't decided yet*. He's applied to three universities.

b) 独立的な表現も加えられる。

99 What're your plans?—I don't know. I think I'll just stay in town.

15 Are you going by boat or by plane?—I haven't decided yet. I'd like to go by boat if I can.

81 Are there any large cities near by?—I just don't know. Let's have a look at a map.

87 What's it like?—Oh, I couldn't tell you. You'd have to hear it.

5. 以上 I.C.E. における二人の話手の間の会話についてその形態・構造・分布等を検討した。

5.1. 疑問詞をもった質問に対する答において、くりかえし、いいかえ、省略、複数の主題、重文等について調べたが、C.P. の特徴としてはくりかえしと重文が多いことがあげられ、Dia. はいいかえと省略が多いことが指摘された。

5.2. 一般質問について yes (no) とそれにすぐ続く文と関連ずけて検討したが、第一の yes (no)+確認の型では完全な文によるくりかえしが多く、初級の教材に集中している。確認

が省略された第二の型は第一の型と形態・構造・分布等において殆んど変わらないが、C.P. よりも Dia. に余計に使われている。yes (no) 型とその省略型においては、前の二つと比較して代名詞化や省略が行われているが、第三型においては C.P. においては完全なくいかえしの方が依然として多く、Dia. ではくりかえしと代名詞化がほぼ同数、第四型では C.P. では両者の数がほぼ同数であるに対して Dia. では代名詞化が圧倒的に多い。

又第三の型が C.P., Dia. とともに初級の教材が多く用いられているに対して、第四の型は上級教材に極めて多い。

5.3. C.P. と Dia. の最も大きな相違は、後者に陳述—陳述の形が圧倒的に多いことで、これは初・中・上級のいずれの教材についてもいえることである。これを一般質問の Dia. と比較すると代名詞化や省略が多く、後に追加する文も前者では質問の主題をふえんする型のもが多いのに対して、新しい見解をのべるという前向きの表現が多い。

I.C.E. における Dia. は対話といってもあくまでも作られたものであるから、もっと自然な対話はどのような形態や構造をもっているかを調べるのが今後の課題となる。その際この研究は一つの下敷きとなりうるであろう。又学生の会話を調査する時はそのモデルとなりうるし、両者の相違点をフィード・バックすれば会話学習の向上に役立つであろう。

Conversation Practice and Dialog

Sections of Conversation Practice(abbr. C.P.) and Dialog(abbr. Dia.) of *Intensive Course of English*(5 vols) are studied chiefly in the form, structure and distribution of utterances between two speakers.

- 1) In the reply to the 'WH'-question, the complete repetition of the expression in the question and compound sentence are the characteristics in C.P. while those of Dia. are ellipsis and modified sentence patterns.
- 2) The reply to the general question is studied in four stages;yes (no)+confirmation, yes(no)., yes(no), and yes(no) omitted, in relation with the expressions following it. The first and second types have about the same forms, structures and distributions in the texts, but repetition is the chief characteristic of the first, and the second is more often used in Dia. Both the third and the fourth have a lot of pronominalizations and deletions. The former is more often found in the elementary course with more complete repetitions in C.P. while the latter is mostly used in the advanced course with more pronominal and elliptical expressions in Dia.
- 3) The biggest difference between C.P. and Dia. is that the latter has absolutely more utterances of 'statement-statement' type. And these replies also have more substitutions and ellipses and give more opinions or suggestions of the hearer than in general questions.

This is expected to be followed by future studies of actual dialogs as well as to be a model for studying students' conversation.